Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 10, 1861.

Our Flag Forever.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming!
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When as proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

The Election.---The Result.

The election on Tuesday last, passed off very quietly in every district in the county. The vote was small—falling at least two thousand short of the usual number polled. The whole Union Ticket was elected—President Judge, Assembly, County Commissioners, Director of the Poor and Auditor, without opposition. Patton, for Associate Judge, and Nash, for Treasurer, had opposition and made a narrow escape from defeat. The votes against them in this place, were about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, and we suppose the opposition to them in other districts came equally from both parties.—We know that in this place the Democratic party was as loyal to the Union Ticket as the Republican.

The election is over, and a good ticket elected without inflicting upon the people the usual political strife. We will not venture to speak for any number of the voters of the county, but we speak for ourself, when we say we are well satisfied with the result. We advocated the Union of parties upon one ticket, that party strife might be avoided. We accomplished our object, and at the same time made certain the election of good men from the Democratic party who could not have been elected as party nominees. If those Democrats who have shown dissatisfaction with the Union Ticket or the manner of its nomination, will offer any other plan by which a better, or as good a ticket can be elected next fall, we pledge ourself in advance to give it a favorable consideration.

The official vote will be published in our next.

☞ The guard established in town is doing good service. The more we see of them, the more we are convinced that they are all gentleman, and deserve the kind remembrance of our citizens. We are informed that the Burgess and Town Council, at their meeting on Monday night, passed a resolution recognizing the guard as a police, and giving them authority to arrest all unruly persons found on the streets behaving in an unruly manner. The Lieutenant of the Guard is an indefatigable worker, and will always be found at his post.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

With a good field glass in your hand, from the dome of the Capitol you will enjoy a most exhilarating prospect. I have frequently described the splendid basin in which Washington is situated—the rampart of hills that seem to surround it, the river pursuing its tranquil course, the luxuriant foliage in summer, and the palatial edifices which adorn the city itself, and crown the adjacent eminences. In peaceful times there could be no more inspiring view; but now, "when trenchant war channels our fields, and bruises our flowrets with the armed hoofs of hostile paces," a new and an exciting interest is added to the scene. October is just beginning to hang her splendid robes upon the neighboring heights, and soon the gaudy tresses in which she adorns the dying season will outdazzle the gay uniforms and the bright colors of the two hundred regiments that cluster hereaway in fort and in camp.

But that which will most attract your attention is the marvellous change that has been wrought in this landscape since the genius of General McClellan took possession of our military department. You will see that whole acres of trees have been levelled and cleared by the vigorous axe of the pioneers, so as to give a broad, uninterrupted sweep to the guns that have been mounted upon numbers of newly-erected fortifications. Away off in the distance a dense column of smoke is rising, giving proof that our soldiers are engaged in destroying the thick brush and tangled undergrowth. Munson's Hill looks like a military hive, swarming with busy troops, while, in the remoter distance, long and lumbering trains are carrying forward provisions, ammunition, and arms. Every scene is an assurance of effective preparation. If you change your position and look to the Maryland side, you will see enough to convince you that the same unsleeping intellect that is pushing our fortifications and our fighting men forward, even into the bowels of Virginia, is actively at work there.

But you will ask, why is not something done? Why does not General McClellan advance? I might reply by asking why does not the enemy attack? It is not for him to advance, especially in view of the fact that he can afford to stand where he is, or so to move as to press his adversary back, so that when the wager of battle is offered by the latter it may be accepted with due courtesy and promptitude.—I know that our people are longing for a victory—nervous at delay—and apt to break out into petulent complaints, because a blow has not sooner been struck, but they ought to recollect that it is better not to be too precipitate, and that our youthful general, while fully sympathizing with all their hopes, has pledged himself against another retreat, and is so engaged in seasoning his forces as that when the blow is given, it will fall like an avalanche, crushing out treason even in this stronghold.

A theory has lately been started, to the effect that the enemy is by no means so anxious for a battle in Virginia as he has professed to be; that he is looking now to Missouri and Kentucky, and may suddenly turn his back upon McClellan and throw into these two States the troops he has been feeding with promises of an attack upon Washington. The fact is, he must fight somewhere—either in Virginia, or along the farthest banks of the Ohio—or starve. It is contended, on the one hand, that if Virginia is abandoned to the Federal troops, they will find nothing but desolated fields and deserted homesteads; but those who argue in this wise should recollect that if Eastern Virginia is occupied by the Federal army, there is a practical end to the rebellion in this quarter, and that the Old Dominion will be as thoroughly held in the iron vice of the Government as Maryland is to-day.

A word about General McClellan.—No man could be more industrious, and no man more patriotic. If he has been flattered heretofore, he is abundantly criticised now. He is watched, not only by the rebels, but by the politicians of his own section—the men who swarm around him with gratuitous advice every hour of the day.—When everybody has his own notion of the war, and his own idea how it ought to be managed, and when every movement is eagerly scanned by thousands of sensitive men and women all over the loyal States, it is easy to see that Gen. McClellan has no "primrose path of dalliance" to walk in. Of course he realizes all these things, and is, therefore, in no mood to risk equally his country and himself by hasty action. I am told that he answered an impetuous partisan the other day, who was anxious to know when a fight would take place: "I cannot tell myself. I can only say that, when it does come, I am ready." Davy Crocket expressed it in another way: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

OCCASIONAL.

The Latest News.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7, via Baltimore.—The steamer Express met this morning by agreement the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce, 12 miles above Newport News and brought down 57 wounded prisoners released at Richmond. They were captured at Bull Run. They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond and that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number 150,000. The apprehensions of attacks on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James river, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend that State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food.—The articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. Beauregard was at Manassas, and Jeff Davis returned from Manassas to Richmond on Saturday last, in feeble health. Speculation is rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners, who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point Hospital; the others go North to-night.

Mr. Ely has been declared a prisoner of war by the rebel Congress, and is still confined in Richmond.

Col. Devilliers, of the 7th Ohio regiment, escaped by stratagem and was nearly six weeks (?) in making his way to Norfolk.

Brig. Gen. Williams arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras Inlet by the first boat, to assume the command.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Dale, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned from his official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was received by them with gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friendliness to the United States. He conversed with returned Kansas officers who took part in the battle of Springfield, and who informed him that no separately organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that a comparatively few of the half-breeds only, were in the ranks of the enemy.

The efforts of the rebels to array the Indians against the United States, as far as the commissioner could learn, were attended with only partial success.

The Indians as a class are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced to this course by the rebels.

No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

Reports from our advanced lines indicate a gradual retiring of the rebel forces toward Manassas Junction.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, Colonel Harry Longworth, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Sherman, and a number of ladies, went out to Fall's Church yesterday. Advancing past the village half a mile to our outer pickets, Gen. Spinner and the ladies halted. Col. Sherman went on till he was saluted with a volley of musket bullets, some of which whizzed past the horse's head, while others struck the ground at his feet. The Colonel beat a sudden retreat, but not before he discovered a very large oven built in a field by the enemy, which indicated, from its size and superior structure, an intention to remain there some considerable time. It had not been used.

There are 29 forts and 3 batteries in the vicinity of Washington, all of recent construction. Our soldiers have not been idle. Others are now in course of construction.

The main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps almost unbroken, are seen from our balloons, stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men. On the Lower Potomac is a strong force, 12,000 or 15,000 back of Evansport. At and near Manassas there are comparatively few troops. All information received at headquarters tends to the conclusion that the enemy is prodigously strong, numbering nearly 200,000, and that no offensive movement is at present intended. Johnston, however, favors an active policy; as also does, probably Smith. But Beauregard, more cautious, insists on standing on the defensive.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The rebel pickets came up this morning to their old position on our advance, but were driven in several miles by our forces.

Intelligence has reached our lines that the rebels have only ten regiments at Fairfax Court House and Fairfax Station, and are ready to fall back on Manasses the moment our forces advance.

Encouraging advices have been received here to-day from General Fremont's army. The rebels were still in retreat in Missouri, with Fremont in pursuit.

Important from Hatteras Inlet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8—via Baltimore.—The United States Steam Frigate Susquehanna, has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, bringing most interesting intelligence.

The day after the capture of the Fanny by the rebels, the Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up to Chicamacomico and landed seven days' provisions, returning the same evening without having seen anything of the rebels.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet, by the Stars and Stripes, that 2,500 rebels, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiment, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat boats, and had attacked the Indiana Regiment, which was obliged to retreat.

The Susquehanna and Monticello steamed up outside, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies, and reached Hatteras Light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles, and during the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Colonel Brown reported a loss of 50 men as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and 20 men out on picket duty who could not be recalled. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed around the cape, and a few miles up the coast met the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing men to co-operate with them.

They were in an easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells of five second fuses, 218 of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution.

The rebels at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow copse, but soon broke in every direction, and took refuge on their vessels.

A shell passed through the wheel house of the steamer Fanny, which was already employed against us. It is supposed that their loss must have reached between 200 and 300 in killed and wounded.

During the engagement, a member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied, and escaped. He took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello.

He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. Bartow, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc among the rebel troops was frightful. He also reports that when he escaped he killed a rebel captain with his revolver.

Upon the withdrawal of the rebels, the Monticello, Susquehanna and the land forces returned to Hatteras Inlet.

Lieut. Burkhead, of the steamer Susquehanna, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light draught vessels, and that our force at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Braine of the Monticello, for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. Brown narrowly escaped the capture of all his force. He was shelled from the rebel vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, and yet he managed to escape with comparatively a small loss. The particulars of his masterly retreat have not been received.

Another Surrender in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—Col. Matthews telegraphed to Gov. Gamble, this morning, that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with 3 pieces of cannon, to a superior force.

Col. Matthews' camp was 20 miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about 400 Home Guards.—The rebels numbered some 2,000, and their design is to burn the Gasconade bridge in that vicinity.

Reinforcements have been sent both to Hermann and the bridge. On hearing of the approach of this force, our troops at the bridge began erecting palisades for its defence.

Gen. Price's army was on Grand river, in Henry county, at the last accounts to Wednesday last, marching Southward.

A rebel, named Widemyer, is raising a regiment at Oceola, for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas.

The Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny that any session of the bogus Legislature was held there. Efforts are being made here to organize companies of rangers to carry on a guerilla warfare, after the style of the rebels.

Generals Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City, and join Gen. Sigel at Sedalia. General Sigel sent out a detachment of 300 men on Sunday last to cut off a rebel supply train.

The War in Western Virginia.

The Late Engagements in this Quarter---How Lee was Outgeneraled---Cowardice of the Tennessee Rebels---How Mount Vernon Washington met his Death---Gen. Reynolds---Capt. Loomis.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

U. S. CAMP ON ELKCREEK, Sept. 26.

Late events in this quarter have not been as fully given to the country as their importance demands. The object of Lee was to get into Tygart Valley, and once there, with a large force, he could have advanced without much trouble to Grafton and Clarksburg, the principal military depots in Western Virginia. He advanced with an army variously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000. He marched up the Staunton pike, and once in the vicinity of Cheat Mountain had two roads, both of which lead into the valley. These were the Staunton and Beverly turnpike and the Huttonsville road, the former descending the mountains, and the other running through Elkwater valley and Huttonsville. At both these roads General Reynolds disputed Lee's passage. His obstructions to Cheat Mountain Pass were formidable fortifications on the top of the mountain. Lee's military eye at once saw he could not pass there.

He made an effort to take the works by a stealthy night-march up a steep side of the mountain. Two regiments were thrown through the dense forests, a dark, stormy night, on the side of the mountain, to an available point of attack. It is now supposed that Lee's purpose was to sacrifice those two regiments by drawing upon them the entire fire of our forces, while his main column stormed the opposite side. His movement was detected by a trifling incident. Gen. Reynolds, at Elkwater, was in telegraphic communication with the mountain. The rebels cut the wire early in the evening, and their operator, attaching his machine, inquired the force at Elkwater. Gen. Reynolds was at the time, in the telegraph office, and immediately suspected the truth, and at once ordered two regiments to the mountain, with instructions to cut their way through. In the meantime, the rebels had met a wagon train on its way to the mountains, and immediately murdered several teamsters, and endeavored to capture the rest. Some escaped however, and carried the alarm to the mountains.

The force ordered up made their way over the mountains in a drenching storm, encountered the enemy and drove them back with great slaughter, with little loss on our side.

In the meantime Lee, while menacing Elkwater in the front, made an effort to outflank the force at Elkwater. He succeeded in capturing Bense's company of the Sixth (through the negligence, I am satisfied of the captain), and succeeded in throwing a force of their regiments into a valley which leads to the rear of the fortifications. They were Tennessee regiments. The pickets gave the alarm; three companies rallied, gave fight, and sent the rebels flying out of the valley. They were pursued some distance, and ran like race-horses, throwing away coats, blankets, and knapsacks to accelerate their fight.

Our troops lay in the entrenchments three days and nights, at Elkwater, momentarily expecting an attack. The rebels, however, did not advance in force nearer than two miles. Whenever our picket companies could get a shot at them, they let them have it, and they "whacked" it to them at every pop.

Capt. Loomis, of the Michigan artillery, had charge of that branch of the service at these fortifications. He is a splendid artillerist, and a soldier all over. He ordered a few light pieces to a knoll at the elbow of the valley, where with a glass he could observe occasionally the enemy above. At every favorable opportunity he threw a shell among them, making sad havoc with almost every shot. The residents of the neighborhood state that one shell fell within five feet of General Lee, but did not explode. While Captain Loomis was thus playing with his shells, he discovered a point at which skirmishes might be useful. A company of Indianians was sent out, and crept cautiously up the hill.

They had scarcely reached the summit, when they heard the approach of mounted men. They dodged into the bushes but were discovered. The horsemen wheeled and put spurs to their horses. The skirmishers knew from the magnificent style of the dress, that these officers did not belong to our camp, and blazed away at them. One fell from his horse, and another toppled, but was held on his horse by his comrades and escaped. It was thus that the traitor Washington was killed. Three shots went into his back, and all passed through his breast. He was killed with his back to the foe. He was dressed in a style of great richness, so much so, that the men who brought him in supposed he was the commander of the army. Everything about his dress, down to his spurs, was of the most costly character. The wounded officer shot at the same time, was Major Lee, son of the general. It is almost certain the wound was fatal.

For three days and nights our troops lay in the entrenchments expecting an attack. It would have been a sorry day for the rebels when they entered the valley. But they did not come.—After vainly endeavoring to flank us, Lee ordered a retreat, of the opinion, no doubt, that our Hoosier general is a hard nut to crack. When the retreat was announced, our troops were more disappointed than rejoiced. Imitating the spirit of the general, they determined to hold the enemy in check or die, and they felt they had been cheated out of a little glory.

Since the retreat our scouts have been on a sharp look-out for the enemy, and it is reasonable to suppose Gen. Reynolds knows where they are, and will not allow him to keep too far away. There are movements to-night which indicate that something is going to happen, and probably before this letter reaches you I may telegraph the particulars of an engagement. Our troops are "spilin' for a fight," and the general is desirous to accommodate them.

In company with Maj. Christopher, I rode, this morning, up the valley, past several of the encampments and the fortifications. The view down the valley, the white tents spotting the sward, and moving regularly beside the silvery water of the Tygart, is indeed an inspiring scene. As we looked down upon it, the strains of a regimental band echoed and re-echoed through the valleys, adding not a little to the interest of the scene. This is about as busy and as bustling a little camp as you will find anywhere.

Gen. Reynolds, like his troops, is camped out. A comfortable dwelling-house is used as head-quarters, but the general is seldom there. His tent is his dwelling and his business house.—His usual dress is that of the common soldier—blue blouse and felt hat.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, in describing the above engagement, says:

I will here state that Col. John A. Washington was killed by a party of ten men under command of Sergeant John J. Weiler, of Co. E, 17th Indiana regiment. In the same skirmish it is almost certain that Weiler and his party wounded some others of the staff-officers of Gen. Lee. Here I will give you some facts in detail in regard to the engagements. Colonels Kimball, Ammen and Jones, of the 14th Indiana, the 24th and 25th Ohio, bravely defended Cheat Mountain Summit, on the Staunton Pike, and repulsed the enemy under Gen. Anderson with much loss of life, clothing, knapsacks, &c. Colonels Wagner, of the 15th Indiana regiment, Hascall, of the 17th Indiana regiment, Marrow, of the 3d Ohio regiment, Anderson, of the 6th Ohio regiment, together with Loomis' battery and Brackett's cavalry, drove the rebels under Gen. Lee, out of Tygart's Valley, while Col. Sullivan, of the 13th Indiana, and Col. Moss, of the 2d Virginia, drove the enemy out of the mountain between our two positions, one on the Staunton and the other on the Huntersville road, at Elk Water. Never was an arrangement better made than that of Gen. Reynolds to keep Lee out of this valley (Tygart's Valley.) The people of Western Virginia will long remember the efforts and success of General Reynolds and the officers under his command for their faithfulness in keeping Lee and his 20,000 rebels out of this beautiful valley. Never have men and officers labored more faithfully than those under command of Gen. Reynolds. It would be wrong to particularize any one, hence, let me assure you that never have soldiers behaved better than those engaged in defending this part of Western Virginia against rebel invasion. The Union loss, killed, is comparatively small, while that of the rebels was heavy, if we take the admissions of prisoners. The enemy have fled the wrath to come in hot haste. Where they are and where they will stop, God only knows. One thing is certain, I think, Jeff. Davis will not pit Lee against Reynolds again—not soon, at least.

Interesting from the South.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Oct. 8th.]

From Mr. Robert Morgan, a well-known power-pressman of this city, who returned from Memphis yesterday morning, we gather some interesting particulars relative to the number and condition of the rebel forces, and the "situation" in Southwestern Secessia.

Mr. Morgan left this city shortly after the battle of Bull Run, to collect some money due him in Memphis, where he had been working in the book and job establishment of Hutton & Freleigh, for more than a year prior to the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South. The morning after his arrival in that city, an anonymous communication appeared in the *Avalanche*, calling the attention of the Vigilance Committee to his presence in the city, and suggesting that it might be well enough to look after him. His former employers, Messrs. Hutton & Freleigh, promptly came to his aid, and in a card to the *Argus*, which the editors of that paper indorsed vouched for his soundness on the Southern question. This served him every purpose, and instead of being arrested as a spy, he was taken by the hand and kindly treated.

Mr. Morgan's extensive acquaintance in the city daily intercourse with newspaper men and others who would likely to know something about the condition of affairs, enabled him to obtain much valuable information. He represents that the slaves are deeply interested in the struggle now going on between the two sections, but that their sympathies are wholly and entirely with the South. More confidence is placed in them than ever before, and no fears of insurrections are entertained.

The precipitation of Kentucky is regarded as disastrous, most persons believing that like an apple, she would have dropped into their garden when ripe. In the meantime she would have answered their purpose better by remaining neutral. Few persons in the North, says our informant, have an idea of the amount of goods and provisions sent South over the Louisville and Nashville railroad the past summer.

Buckner's rashness is roundly denounced, and the stoppage of supplies from the North, which they attribute mainly to his course, is regarded as more disastrous than the loss of a battle. Coffee in Memphis is 60cts. a pound, and tea $2. Boots, which formerly sold for $5, now readily command $15, and nearly everything else in the same proportion. Gold is at a premium of sixteen per cent., and scarce at that.

Polk, who succeeded Pillow in the command of the rebel troops in the West, has, as is generally known, been himself succeeded by General Johnston, of Utah memory. Polk and Pillow had quarreled, and at one time the hero of Mexican ditches was on the point of being placed under arrest. All the rebel forces in Southwestern Missouri have been withdrawn and are concentrated at Columbus, where Johnston now has sixty thousand men, in addition to a force of fifteen or twenty thousand believed to be menacing Paducah.

There are no entrenchments or batteries at Memphis, but a short distance back of the city there is a camp of instruction, containing five or six regiments. These would be sent off immediately but for the fact that they are unarmed, and no arms can be procured for them. Mr. Morgan says he saw but about four hundred men in uniform; the rest were clad in citizens' dress. The troops are armed with flint-lock muskets, old rifles and shot-guns, and many go into the field with nothing but large knives, hoping to provide themselves with good arms in case of a fight. Notwithstanding the disadvantages they labor under, all seem confident of the ultimate triumph of their cause.

Sometime ago a company calling themselves the "Memphis Guerrillas," was formed to act as spies. These men, our informant says, are scattered throughout the Border Free States of the West, traveling on steamboats and railroads, stopping in cities, and gathering information of our movements and intentions wherever they can. Through the influence and by the help of one of these men he was enabled to return North without much trouble. He left Memphis, in company with his friend, last Sunday, arriving at the State line Monday morning. Here he took a private conveyance to Hopkinsville, Ky., twenty-five miles distant. Thence by the same means to Henderson, and thence to Evansville, Ind., crossing the Ohio river in a skiff.

Last Sunday night, a camp of about 800 Union troops or Home Guards, which had been formed at Hopkinsville, was fired upon by 200 rebel cavalry, and broken up, the Union men fearing that they were attacked in force by Gen. Buckner. The next day Buckner made his appearance with 7,000 men, whom our informant watched for two hours marching by. The retreating Home Guards were pursued and 28 of them captured.—Their leader, Col. Buckner, a brother of the General, who had taken refuge at Mrs. Ruby's, the half-way house between Hopkinsville and Madisonville, was betrayed by Mrs. Ruby's son, and fell into the hands of the rebels. He was sent into Tennessee.

It is said in southern Kentucky that Zollicoffer has 25,000 men, and it is confidently predicted that he will winter his forces in Cincinnati. Buckner still has 10,000 men at Bowling Green, in addition to the 7,000 at Hopkinsville.

We have omitted to say that our informant saw the blatherskite Jeff. Thompson in Memphis, a few days ago.

For the benefit of our city readers, we may add that J. Birney Marshall, so well known here, is now in Memphis editing a magazine called the *Southern Monthly*.

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Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Post Office department having issued the new Postage Stamp of all denominations, notice is hereby given that an exchange of the new for the old stamps will be made at this office for a period of six days from this date, after which time the old stamps will not be received nor sent from this office. SIMON COHN, P. M.

Coffee Run, Oct. 7, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd.*

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Wm. Armstrong, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

THOS. ARMSTRONG, Executor.

Oct. 7, 1861-6t*

WAR—WAR TIMES.—SIMON COHN about to quit farming, will offer at public sale, at Coffee Run, on

Saturday, 19th day of October, inst.,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., two horses, one three horse wagon, one two horse carriage, three setts harness, saddles, bridles, two sleighs, two fanning mills, and a great variety of other property too extensive to enumerate.

Terms reasonable. Conditions made known at sale.

Coffee Run, Oct. 7, 1861. SIMON COHN.

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH?

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

1861. 1861.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.*

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN OSWALT,

Oct. 3, 1861-6t* Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor my wife Mary, on my account, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN DELL.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.-3 t.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These Notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends through the mail, or by express, or the agh Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRAISALS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the law as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

The Rebel Sequestration Act.

The following are the instructions of Attorney Gen. Benjamin to the "Receivers" under the Sequestration Act, passed by the Rebel Congress at the late session:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1861.

Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th March, 1861.

The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as alien enemies:

All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territory of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

All persons who have a *domicile* within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be *citizens* or not: Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France, or other neutral nations, who have a domicile, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are alien enemies under the law.

All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your district belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the eighth section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All attorneys and councillors practising law within your district.

2d. The presidents and cashiers of all banks and principal administrative officers of all railroad and other co-operations within your district.

All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, executors and administrators of estates, assignees and syndics of insolvent estates, trustees, and, generally, all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the judge; reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as receivers.

Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property rights or credits of an alien enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your district, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the third section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Att'y General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last, (1861), and if yea, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed for or by an alien enemy; or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when since that time, any right, title, or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth, specifically and particularly, a description of such property, right, title, credit, or interest, and, if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing there from, then state when you made such dispositon, and to whom, and where such property now is and by whom held?

3. Were you since twenty-first day of May, 1861, and if yea, at what time indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any alien enemy or alien enemies? If yea, state the amount of such indebtedness. If one, and of each indebtedness if more than one; give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether and to what extent such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by or for one or more alien enemies since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more alien enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specially and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee, or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the sequestration act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

A. B., Receiver.

NOTE—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned that the sequestration act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories.—[Act of 30th August, 1861, SEC. 2.

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any alien enemy, shall fail speedily to inform the receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides, to the Confederate States, double the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held or subject to his control.—Sec. 3.]

☞ The great Catholic writer, Dr. Brownson, in the October number of his *Review*, publishes a masterly article from his own pen. Dr. Brownson has been one of the ablest defenders of the institution of slavery, and his present opinions are entitled, therefore, to grave consideration. The following extract is one of the many strong points in this remarkable production:

"The reconstruction of the Union on the basis of slavery is the real aim of the chiefs of the Southern rebellion, which reconstruction would give them a government similar in its essential features to that of ancient pagan Rome, and a government, if the States held together, prepared for future conquest. The Union reconstructed, it could proceed to the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and reduce their negro and colored populations to slavery, which would be counted their Americanization. This done, it could proceed, beginning with Cuba, to the annexation, one after another, of the West India islands. It then could extend its power over the whole continent of South America, and threaten an advance upon Eastern Asia, and the annexation of all the cotton-producing countries and tropical regions of the globe, and through the monopoly of cotton, rice, and tropical productions in general, to obtain the control of the commerce and credit of all nations. Such, to a greater or less extent, is the dream which Southern statesmen have indulged, and which they have taken the first step toward realizing. In its full extent no sane man supposes the dream practicable; but its practicability, up to a certain point, has been demonstrated by the success which has hitherto attended the rebellion, for, up to the present, successful it undoubtably has been. The Confederates have brought into the field a more effective, if not a larger force than the Federal Government has thus far brought against them; and, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, they hold the strategic lines, and can be met by the Federal forces only at great disadvantage. As yet not one of those lines has been wrested from them.

"Now, suppose we adopt the policy urged upon us by the peacemakers, traitors, and cowards of the loyal States, consent to a peaceful division of the United States, and recognize the Southern Confederacy as a separate and independent nation, what would be the result? Two comparatively equal independent Republics, existing side by side? Not at all. Spread out the map of the United States before you, and see which Republic would have the advantage in territory, soil, climate, productions and all the sources of national wealth, strength, and material greatness. You would give to the Southern Republic full three-fourths of the whole territory of the Union; for the South would consent to no division now, that did not include the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and all the territory south of the line running due west from the northwest angle of the Missouri to the Pacific. You would give up to the South, to what would then be a foreign Power, the whole Gulf coast, and the whole Atlantic coast except the narrow strip from the Penobscot to the Delaware. You would leave to the North a majority of the present population of the country, and nominally the superiority in wealth, it is true; but as the present superior numbers and wealth of the North depend chiefly on our superiority in commerce and manufactures, their superiority could not be long maintained. The Southern Republic, producing raw materials consumed chiefly in Europe, would be a great exporting Republic, and would naturally in its policy favor exports to European markets. From those markets where it disposes of its raw materials it could, by means of a lower tariff on imports than the Northern Republic could afford to adopt, more easily and cheaply supply its own demand for imports than it could from our Northern markets. It would thus drive our manufactures from its markets, and, by importing from abroad for itself, greatly diminish our manufactures, and at the same time both our foreign and domestic trade. In addition, we should not only lose our Southern market for our imports and manufactures, but should hardly be able to keep our own. Imports would seek Southern ports, and in spite of any possible cordon of custom-houses and custom-house officers would find their way into all the border States of the Northern Republic, and up the Mississippi and Ohio into the great States of the West and Northwest, to the most serious detriment of our own trade and manufactures, and consequently to the retention of our relative superiority in wealth and population. In spite of our industry and our enterprise, we should soon find ourselves a State far inferior in wealth and numbers to our Southern neighbor.

"Moreover, the great agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley, finding the natural outlets for their productions held by a foreign Power, and themselves unable to wrest them from it, would be compelled, by their own interests, to secede from the Northern Republic, and to join the Southern Confederacy. The secession of these, which would be followed by that of all the States west of the Rocky Mountains, would necessarily compel the secession of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and their annexation to the same Confederacy. This would reduce the Northern Republic to the New England States, two of which (Connecticut and Rhode Island) would most likely follow New York, and there would remain for the Northern Republic only the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, which could escape absorption in the Confederacy only by its refusal to accept them, or by joining with the Canadas and the other British Provinces, and coming again under the British crown. Such would be the inevitable result of the proposed peaceful division of the United States, and the formation of two separate and independent Republics out of their territory, if the Southern Confederacy held together; and such is substantially the plan of reconstruction contemplated by the Southern statesmen, as is evident from their leaving their Confederacy open to the accession of new States, as was avowed in this city last December, by Mr. Senator Benjamin, now the Attorney General of the Confederate States, and as asserted openly by Southern sympathizers everywhere at the North. All this is notorious, and is only what any man accustomed to reason on such subjects, and familiar with the geography, soil and productions of the Union, sees must and would inevitably result from the policy recommended by our peace-men, cowards, and traitors."

Southern Kentucky.

A Louisville correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following gloomy picture of affairs in Southern Kentucky:

Buckner, backed by Bull Run, Springfield, and Lexington, is making clean work of Southern Kentucky. Foiled in his attempt on Muldraugh's Hill, he has stopped his advance in a strong position at Green river, and turned his whole attention to the work of converting Southern Kentucky into *bona fide* rebel territory. He is marching from town to town, expelling the refractory, receiving the submission of the weak and mercenary, and bringing the whole country under rebel sway. Before the end of autumn all of Kentucky south of Green river will be as literally a part and parcel of the rebel Confederacy, as once loyal Tennessee is. They already have all the most important towns and strategic points, and will soon have undisputed possession of the whole west end of the State, from Green river to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Tennessee line. There is no force there to oppose them, except a few unarmed and undrilled recruits, who, at last accounts, were flying from their camps and breaking for the banks of the Ohio. As for the Home Guard, who were so vehement in their protestations before there was any danger, and from whom so much was expected, they have, except in one or two localities, utterly disappointed the hopes that were entertained of them, and done far more harm than good.

A great blow was made some months since about organizing and arming the Home Guard, and the first palpable fruit of the expensive process is to throw some hundreds of first-rate muskets into Buckner's hands. The deserters have delivered up their guns to him without firing a shot, and whole companies of them have enlisted under his standard. In a word, Southern Kentucky is lost, and its loss is due to two main causes—the supineness of the Legislature and Mulligan's surrender. The former divided our people and encouraged traitors; the latter, which is said to have added twenty thousand men to Price's army, has swelled Buckner's ranks and extinguished all opposition to him in Southern Kentucky. Beyond a doubt, they will now use that portion of the State for political as well as military purposes. Sooner or later, Magoffin will find his way down there, gather the rebel members of the Legislature around him as Jackson has done, and profess to be the Government. There is not a shadow of doubt that such is their policy, and they only await an auspicious juncture to carry it out.

The national forces on the line of the Nashville road remain in nearly the same position as when I wrote last. The Sixth Indiana, Col. Crittenden, has been thrown forward some six miles, and yesterday the Third Kentucky had marching orders, but they were afterwards countermanded. Col. Crittenden's pickets are still several miles this side of the enemy's pickets; but as the rebel forces scour the whole country, skirmishing may begin at any time. While the danger is so threatening in the eastern part of the State, no serious advance will be made here. Two or three regiments have been withdrawn from this division, and sent to reinforce the troops opposed to Zollicoffer. It appears improbable, therefore, that any general engagement will take place here very soon. Buckner's men are deepening the channel and obstructing the fords in front of their position at Green river. They have also "doctored" the magnificent railroad bridge at that point, but have not demolished it. The national forces have rebuilt the bridge across the Rolling Fork, which the rebels burnt, and the cars are now running between Louisville and Gen. Sherman's camp; but two more bridges remain to be rebuilt before an effective advance can be made upon Green river. Consequently, Buckner is likely to have plenty of time to accomplish his purposes; the people, tired of the delay of the national forces, and disgusted by so many defeats, will be seduced into making themselves partners in treason, and the irrevocable step once taken there is no undoing it. In a word, Southern Kentucky may be set down as lost, and the signs of the times afford no hope of its speedy recovery.

THE BRUTALITY OF GEN. BUCKNER.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "The day preceding Buckner's occupation of Grenville, in his native county of Muhlonburg, Mr. Wing, an old resident of the town, a veteran of the war of 1812, and an ardent Union man, breathed his last; leaving as a dying injunction to his surviving partner and friends, the request that he might be buried in the flag of his country.

The following day Buckner, at the head of several hundred of his fellow marauders, entered Greenville; and learning the death of the patriarch and patriot Wing whom the renegade had known from boyhood, and learning also the dying request of the stricken hero, sent word to Mrs. Wing that he could not allow her dead husband to be buried in the American flag, but instead of that he should be buried with military honors under the flag of the Southern Confederacy! And so the brutal traitor actually buried the noble old patriot."

The union of parties in many of the counties, has given the Democrats a majority in the Legislature.

A Volunteer on Desperate Service.

Shortly after the battle of Carnifax Ferry, communication was cut off between the Federal camp at Elkwater and that at Cheat Mountain summit, the rebels holding possession of the road. It was necessary that communication should be re-established between Gen. Reynolds at the former place and Col. Kimball at the latter. Several attempts had been made, but the messengers had been killed in every case. Four had already set out and had been picked off. The whole camp at Elkwater was in danger, and it was necessary to get word at the summit at once, and another young man volunteered, but he, too, was never heard from after he left camp. The commanding officer then stated to his men their danger, and called upon some one to again volunteer to perform the risk. Not a man responded in all the camp, until at last one was found in Captain Loomis's Michigan battery.

Henry H. Norrington, of Detroit, offered to peril his life to save the others. He started out and succeeded in eluding the enemy, crawling miles upon his hands and knees with his messages rolled up and in his mouth ready to swallow in a moment if he was taken, and finally reached the friendly camp. He also had to return, and, after receiving his despatches, set out in the night, the whole camp shaking hands with him, never expecting to see him again. He traveled all night, guided by the north star, and the next day crawled as before on his hands and knees. He finally struck the main road a few miles below Elkwater. Seeing one of the enemy's cavalry horses tied to a stake by the roadside, and the owner not visible, he crept up, cut the rope with his knife, and rode off in hot haste with several shots whizzing around him. He arrived safely in camp and delivered his despatches, being the only survivor of six that had attempted the perilous task. As a reward for his bravery and daring, he was promoted in the company to be chief of a piece, and was placed upon the Commanding General's staff as Mounted Orderly. He was presented by the captain of his company with a sword, and by the General with an elegant revolver. He was greeted upon parade with nine cheers by the entire command, and his pay more than doubled. Besides this, favorable mention was made of his feat and the great service he had performed, in the official report forwarded to the Department at Washington.

☞ We find the following interesting item in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, from Point of Rocks, Md., under date of Oct. 7th:

"Captain G. F. McCabe, of company O, has been successfully engaged during the past week, in disarming a cavalry company, in the neighborhood, known as the 'Manor Mounted Guards.' This organization, which undoubtedly has been responsible for all our arms sustained a defeat in this section, has been rendered harmless, by the ingenuity and address of the above named gentleman."

☞ Brigadier General Pierce, late commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private soldier in Col. Fletcher Webster's Regiment, thus giving the strongest evidence of his devotion to his country.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by Rev. S. U. Reid, Mr. JOHN FORREST to Miss SARAH JANE BRENNEMAN, both of Porter township.

NOTICE.—The Post Office department having issued the new Postage Stamp, of all denominations, notice is hereby given that an exchange of the new for the old stamps will be made at this office for a period of six days from this date, after which time the old stamps will not be received nor redeemed. JAMES THOMSON, P. M.
Birmingham, P. O., Oct. 15, 1861.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket-book containing a five dollar bill on the Commerce Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return the other papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.
"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861. THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

FRESH OYSTERS
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THE
"UNION RESTAURANT,"
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Families and parties supplied on short notice.
Call at the "Union Restaurant," if you want a plate of good Oysters. CONFER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of November next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Final account of Samuel Irvin, Guardian of Cornelia Scott, who was a minor child of Dr. Oliver G. Scott, late of Birmingham borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd, now in her majority.

2. Administration account of Allen Edwards, Administrator of Joshua Edwards, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

3. The account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Trustees of Thomas S. McCahan, under the Will of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

4. Trust account of John Jackson, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Conrad, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

5. The account of Grafius Miller, Trustee appointed to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of West township, dec'd.

6. Account of Grafius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John French, late of Tell township, dec'd.

7. The accounts of John B. Frazier, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of James I. Wilson and William J. Wilson, late of West township, dec'd.

8. The supplemental account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session this Institution has turned out a class of thirteen teachers, and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future, there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, whilst its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$55 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd.*
Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Wm. Armstrong, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

THOS. ARMSTRONG, Executor.
Oct. 7, 1861-6t*

WAR—WAR TIMES.—SIMON COHN about to quit farming, will offer at public sale, at Coffee Run, on

Saturday, 19th day of October, inst.,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., two horses, one three horse wagon, one two horse carriage, three setts harness, saddles, bridles, two sleighs, two fanning mills, and a great variety of other property too extensive to enumerate.

Terms reasonable. Conditions made known at sale.
SIMON COHN.
Coffee Run, Oct. 7, 1861.

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON
HAVE
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL
and
EXAMINE OUR GOODS.
FISHER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1861.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

THE WAR GOES ON!
AND
D. P. GWIN
HAS JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
Oct. 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.]*
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN OSWALT,
Oct. 3, 1861-6t* Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor my wife Mary, on my account, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN DELL.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.-3 t.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.
Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.
TREASURY NOTES,
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861.

FRESH OYSTERS
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THE
"UNION RESTAURANT,"
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Families and parties supplied on short notice.
Call at the "Union Restaurant," if you want a plate of good Oysters. CONFER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of November next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Final account of Samuel Irvin, Guardian of Cornelia Scott, who was a minor child of Dr. Oliver G. Scott, late of Birmingham borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd, now in her majority.

2. Administration account of Allen Edwards, Administrator of Joshua Edwards, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

3. The account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Trustees of Thomas S. McCahan, under the Will of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

4. Trust account of John Jackson, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Conrad, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

5. The account of Grafius Miller, Trustee appointed to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of West township, dec'd.

6. Account of Grafius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John French, late of Tell township, dec'd.

7. The accounts of John B. Frazier, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of James I. Wilson and William J. Wilson, late of West township, dec'd.

8. The supplemental account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session this Institution has turned out a class of thirteen teachers, and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future, there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, whilst its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$55 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Wm. Armstrong, dec'd.*
Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Wm. Armstrong, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

THOS. ARMSTRONG, Executor.
Oct. 7, 1861-6t*

WAR—WAR TIMES.—SIMON COHN about to quit farming, will offer at public sale, at Coffee Run, on

Saturday, 19th day of October, inst.,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., two horses, one three horse wagon, one two horse carriage, three setts harness, saddles, bridles, two sleighs, two fanning mills, and a great variety of other property too extensive to enumerate.

Terms reasonable. Conditions made known at sale.
SIMON COHN.
Coffee Run, Oct. 7, 1861.

ADJOURNED SALE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—*REAL ESTATE OF JOHN McCAHAN DEC'D.*

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd, will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 12th day of October, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

The Farm now in tenure of Johathan Hardy, known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon co., on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing altogether, about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber.—About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
J. KINNEY McCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Cirmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.-3m

OLD MEN, TAKE NOTICE—That the undersigned are about raising a company of men over forty-five years of age, in pursuance of a call of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to serve as infantry for three years or during the war, in the service of the United States.

All persons who desire to join this company will please report themselves to either of the undersigned:

JOHN PLENNER, Henderson tp.
JACOB MILLER, Oneida tp.
MATTHEW CAMPBELL, Union tp.

Sept. 24, 1861.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!
MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court, to distribute the money in the hands of Elias Mong, Administrator of the estate of John Baily, late of Jackson township, deceased, will meet those interested at the office of Wilson & Petrikin on Friday the 11th day of October next at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. GRIM,
Sept. 12th, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of William Stone, dec'd.]*
Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Stone, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JACOB WEAVER,
Hopewell, Sept. 17, 1861-6t.* WILLIAM STONE, Administrators.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—*[Estate of George McCrum, dec'd.]*
Will be exposed at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, October 12th, 1861.

the following real estate of George McCrum, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by land of Joseph Forrest, on the west by land of Robert B. Myton and Philip Silknitter; on the north by lands of Robert Moore's heirs, on the east by lands of A. Boil and others, containing 233 and allowance, about 130 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story log house and log barn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

GEORGE McCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Sept. 17, 1861.-St. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor to whom in the hands of John C. Watson, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, having been collected and by the Treasurer of Abram Lewis, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday the 18th October next, at one o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 17, 1861.-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Absalem Plowman, dec'd.]*
The undersigned Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John C. Watson surviving Executor of Absalem Plowman, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 19th October next, at one o'clock P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Sept. 17, 1861.-4t. *Auditor.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to Robert Duncan, Coffee Run, either on book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make settlement, as he has disposed of his entire stock to William March, who will hereafter carry on business, at his old stand at Coffee Run. He recommends Mr. March to his old customers, as a gentleman and a good and correct business man, and assures them that those favoring him with a call will be satisfactorily dealt with.

Those who wish to settle their accounts will find me at my old stand at Coffee Run.

ROBT DUNCAN.
COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Cassiman, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, 1st November, 1861,

The following Real Estate, to wit: One good farm containing 172 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Philip Carfman on the north, Conrad Carfman and Christian Miller on the south, and James Henderson on the east; having about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation on which are the following and many other improvements: A two story log house, a double log barn with a good granary attached, 2 excellent apple orchards, and a saw-mill with fine water power.

The farm is well supplied with never failing springs, and lime stone is abundant. This property is but two miles from Cassville, and twelve miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Creek. It is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and commands a good home market. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1862.

Also, on the premises, in the borough of Cassville,

On Saturday, 2d day of November 1861,

The following additional property, to wit: Two lots of ground fronting on Main street 72 feet, and extending back 160 feet to Street; said lots adjoining each other, and bounded by Main street on the east, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot belonging to the heirs of Jesse Wright; having on them a good two-story log weather-boarded house, with a kitchen, wood house, granary, stable and spring.

Also: At the same time, four other lots, adjoining each other and containing about half an acre each, fronting on Main street, and bounded on the north by lot of Elizabeth Corfman, on the south by lot of Caleb Swope's heirs, and on the east by mountain survey. These are all desirable lots. Possession will be given on confirmation of sale.

Sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, with interest, and the residue at the death of the widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid to the widow annually and regularly during her natural life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For any further information concerning the above premises, apply to

LEWIS STEVER, Trustee,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
September 3, 1861.-1m.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—The urgent necessity for money to pay the families of soldiers in the army and for the current expenses of the county requires that taxes collected and by to the Treasurer immediately in whole, or in part the amounts of your duplicates. All collectors for 1860, and previous years, are hereby notified that they can be no longer indulged. All collectors for 1860 who have not had their exhonerations will apply for them at the Commissioners' Office on the 23d inst. After that date judgments will be entered and executions issued.

J. FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CUMMINS. } Commis's.
September, 12, 1861.

I WANT MONEY.—The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to give him a call before the close of this month, as he must have money before he goes to the city.

LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.-4t.

WANTED.—A Master Mechanic to carry on a Wheelwright Shop already furnished. Apply to
A. LEWIS,
Sept 24, 1861-3t. Mt. Union.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]*
Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd, late of West township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSHUA WILLIAMSON,
Administrator.
West township, Sept. 17, 1861.*

"THE UNION,"
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.
☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.
Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Rosannah Warefield, will meet the parties interested, at the office of Blair & Speer, on Friday, 4th October, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, '61.-4t. *Auditor.*

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continu